UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

IN VIVO AND IN VITRO STUDIES OF ANTI-CHOLESTEROL AND ANTI-CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS OF GANODERMA CRUD EXTRACT

CHOONG YEW KEONG

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IN VIVO AND IN VITRO STUDIES OF ANTI-CHOLESTEROL AND ANTI-CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS OF *GANODERMA* CRUDE EXTRACT

By

CHOONG YEW KEONG

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Chairman: Associate Professor Dr. Tong Chow Chin

Faculty: Science and Environmental Studies

The *in vivo* and *in vitro* effect of a local, commercially available *Ganoderma* fruiting body powder (GF) and *G. lucidum* mycelium (GM) grown in soy waste on tumour and hypercholesterolaemic rats were studied.

Administration of 1% cholesterol diet in the cholesterol (Chol) group caused a significant ($p<0.05$) increase in the serum total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride (TG) and low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels while reducing serum high density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) level. In the case of the Chol+GF and Chol+GM groups, the initial serum TC, TG and LDL-C levels showed a much higher levels ($p<0.05$) compared to the Chol group. However, the levels gradually decreased towards the end of the experiment. There was no significant difference in the lipid profiles amongst the Control, GF and GM groups. Serum alanine transferase (ALT), gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT) and creatine kinase (CK) in the Chol+GF group as well as the ALT, GGT level in the

Chol+GM group were found to be significantly ($p<0.05$) lower than those in the Chol group for both the experiments using GF and GM. Despite the fact that all groups showed levels of serum urea and creatinine within the normal range, mild degenerative changes in the glomeruli were seen in the Chol group. In addition, higher level of serum uric acid was observed in the Chol group compared to the Chol+GF and Chol+GM groups. In term of the lipid peroxidation and antioxidant enzymes analyses, the Chol+GF and Chol+GM groups showed a significantly ($p<0.05$) lower level of malondialdehyde (MDA), catalase and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activities but higher vitamin C level compared to the Chol group.

G. lucidum crude extract exhibited the highest cytotoxic activity (lower IC_{50}) towards J558 Balb/C mouse myeloma, MDA-MB-435 human breast ductal carcinoma, PN6 leukemia T-cell but not against 3T3 mouse fibroblast normal cell-line as compared to crude extract from *G. tsugae* and *G. tropicum*. Among these cancer cell-lines, J558 cells was the most sensitive to the cytotoxic effects of all the three *Ganoderma* spp. Examination by acridine-orange/propidium iodine staining, electron microscopy and transmission electron microscopy showed that the *Ganoderma* crude extract caused both apoptosis and necrosis in the cancer cell-line.

The anti-carcinogenesis test indicated that hypercholesterolaemic rats (the Chol group) demonstrated a significantly ($p<0.05$) higher serum MDA level as compared to the GF and Chol+GF groups. Furthermore, *Ganoderma* supplemented groups had significantly ($p<0.05$) lower levels of serum MDA, catalase, GSH-Px and GGT activities but higher in

the ascorbic acid level as compared to the Chol group. Histologically, the Chol+GF group showed a much reduced thickened coronary vessel wall as well as normal hair growth in the anti-carcinogenesis test. The Chol+GM group registered 61.9% normal hepatocytes as compared to only 5.6% in the Chol group. The presence of epithelisation of lung epithelium in the Chol group which were not severe in the Chol+GM group indicated the anti-tumour effect of 10% GM.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Doktor Falsafah

KESAN KAJIAN ANTI-KOLESTEROL DAN ANTI-KARCINOGENIK BAGI EKSTRAK MENTAH *GANODERMA* SECARA IN VIVO DAN IN VITRO

Oleh

CHOONG YEW KEONG

April 2003

Pengerusi: Profesor Madya Dr. Tong Chow Chin

Fakulti : Sains dan Pengajian Alam Sekitar

Projek ini mengkaji kesan komersial serbuk *Ganoderma* (GF) dan micelia *Ganoderma* (GM) yang tumbuh pada ekstrak kacang soya ke atas barah dan tikus hiperkloresterolemik secara *in vivo* dan *in vitro*.

Penggunaan makanan kolesterol 1% bagi kumpulan kolesterol (Chol) menyebabkan signifikan peningkatan paras serum kolesterol keseluruhan (TC), trigliserid (TG), kolesterol lipoprotin ketumpatan rendah (LDL-C) dan seterusnya menurunkan paras serum kolesterol lipoprotin ketumpatan tinggi (HDL-C). Dalam hal kumpulan Chol+GF dan Chol+GM, paras serum TC, TG dan LDL-C lebih tinggi daripada kumpulan Chol pada mulanya, tetapi parasnya beransur-ansur menurun pada akhir eksperimen. Tidak terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan bagi paras profil lipid antara kumpulan kawalan, GF dan GM. Paras serum alanin transferase (ALT), gama glutamil transferase (GGT) dan

kinase (CK) dalam kumpulan Chol+GF dan paras ALT, GGT dalam kumpulan Chol+GM didapati signifikan ($p<0.05$) rendah daripada kumpulan Chol dalam eksperimen yang menggunakan GF dan GM. Walaupun semua kumpulan menunjukkan paras urea dan creatinine dalam lingkungan yang normal, terdapat juga sedikit degenerasi pada glomeruli dalam kumpulan Chol setelah diperhatikan melalui kajian histologi. Paras serum asid urik yang tinggi dalam kumpluan Chol berbanding dengan kumpulan Chol+GF dan Chol+GM. Dalam analysis peroksidasi lipid dan enzim antioksidan, kumpulan Chol+GF dan Chol+GM menunjukkan signifikan ($p<0.05$) paras malondeldehid (MDA), aktiviti katalase dan glutation peroksidase (GSH-Px) yang rendah, tetapi paras vitamin C yang lebih tinggi jika dibandingkan dengan kumpulan Chol.

Ekstrak mentah *G. lucidum* menunjukkan aktiviti sitotoksik yang paling berkesan (IC_{50} yang terendah) terhadap J558 "myeloma" tikus Balb/C, MDA-MB-435 duktul kanser buah dada manusia, PN6 sel-T leukimia tetapi tidak berkesan terhadap 3T3 sel normal fibroblast berbanding dengan ekstrak mentah *G. tsugae* dan *G. tropicum*. Bagi ketiga-tiga sel kultur kanser, sel J558 pula yang paling sensitif terhadap kesan sitotoksik. Kajian dengan menggunakan perwarna flurasen AOPI dan pemeriksaan dibawah mikroskop elektron "scanning" dan mikroskop elektron "transmission" menunjukkan bahawa ekstrak mentah *G. lucidum* dapat mengakibatkan apoptosis dan neukrosis pada sel kultur kanser.

Kajian anti-kasinogenik yang dijalankan menunjukkan bahawa tikus hiperkolesterolemik

(kumpulan Chol) menghadapi secara signifikan ($p<0.05$) paras serum MDA yang tinggi dibandingkan dengan kumpulan GF, GM, Chol+GF dan Chol+GM. Seterusnya, kumpulan yang dibekalkan *Ganoderma* mengandungi paras serum MDA, katalase, GSH-Px dan aktiviti GGT yang rendah secara signifikan dan kandungan serum vitamin C yang tinggi dibandingkan dengan kumpulan Chol. Dalam kajian histologi, kumpulan Chol+GF menunjukkan dinding arteri koronari yang kurang tebal dan pertumbuhan bulu yang normal dalam kajian anti-karsinogenik. Kumpulan Chol+GM mendedahkan 61.9% sel hepar yang normal berbanding cuma 5.6% dalam kumpulan Chol. Kejadian epitelisasi dalam epitelium peparu pada kumpulan Chol adalah tidak seteruknya dalam kumpulan Chol+GM membuktikan kesan anti-barah 10% GM.

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I certify that an Examination Committee met on 2nd April 2003 to conduct the final examination of Choong Yew Keong on his Doctor of Philosophy thesis entitled "In Vivo and In Vitro Studies of Anti-cholesterol and Anti-carcinogenic Effects of *Ganoderma* Crude Extract" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate be awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

MOHD. NOOR ABDUL WAHAB, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Faculty of Science and Environment Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

TONG CHOW CHIN, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

NOORDIN MOHAMED MUSTAPHA, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Faculty of Veterinary
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

SUHAILA MOHAMED, Ph.D.
Professor
Faculty of Food Science and Biotechnology
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

NOR AINI UMAR, MD. DCP.
Department of Chemistry Pathology HUKM
Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
(Member)

CHANG YU SHYUN, Ph.D.
Pengawai Penyelidik (Tumbuhan Ubatan)
Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia (FRIM)
(Independent Examiner)

GULAM RUSUL RAHMAT ALI, Ph.D.
Professor/Deputy Dean,
School of Graduate Studies,
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 19 JUN 2003

This thesis submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The members of the Supervisory Committee are as follows:

Tong Chow Chin, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Noordin Mohamed Mustapha, Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Faculty of Veterinary
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Suhaila Mohamed, Ph.D.
Professor
Faculty of Food Science and Biotechnology
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Nor Aini Umar, MD. DCP.
Department of Chemistry Pathology HUKM
Hospital Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
(Member)

AINI IDERIS, Ph.D
Professor/ Dean,
School of Graduate Studies,
Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Date: 11 JUL 2003

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis is based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

Choong Yew Keong

Date: 27-5-2003

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AAT	Alanine aminotransferase
anti-SRBC	Anti-Sheep Red Blood Cell
AST	Aspartate aminotransferase
ATCC	American Type Culture Collection
Ca	Calsium
CCl_4	Carbon tetrachloride
Chol	Cholesterol
CLL	Chronic leukemia
CTL	Cytotoxic T lymphocytes
cm	Centrimetre
dL	densilitre
DMEM	Dulbecco's modification of Eagle's medium
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
EDTA	Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid
ELISA	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
EMEM	Eagle's minimum essential medium
FCS	Fetal Calf Serum
HBSS	Hank's Balanced Salt Solution
g	gram
grp	group
GF	*Ganoderma* fruiting body

GGT	Gamma glutamyl transferase
GM	*Ganoderma* mycelium
GP	*Ganoderma* polisaccharide
GSH	Reduced glutathione
GSH-Px	Glutathione peroxidase
GSSG	Oxidative glutathione
h	hour
H&E	Haematoxylin and eosin staining
hGSTP1-1	Human GST of class p subunit type 1
H_2O_2	Hydrogen peroxide
IC_{50}	Inhibition concentration of 50%
IEL	Internal Elastic Lamina
KCl	Potassium chloride
Kda	kilodalton
kg	kilograms
L	litre
LD	Lactate dehydrogenase
M	Molar
MDA	Malondialdehyde
ml	mililitre
mg	Milligrams
min	minute
mmol	Millimolar